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Real Estate Agent

Offers his services to the Farmers and Stockraisers of the Peninsula. Parties having farms for sale should list them with me at once.

Farms of Every Description for Sale

Address or Phone me at

PROVIDENCE FORGE, VA.

TAX NOTICE!

I will be at my office in the City of Williamsburg

Peninsula Bank Building EVERY SATURDAY.

To receive taxes for the City of Williamsburg and County of James City. S. S. HANKINS, Treasurer

OLD BAY LINE.

(Baltimore Steam Packet Co.) Daily, including Sunday, between Norfolk and Baltimore. STEAMERS FLORIDA, VIRGINIA AND ALABAMA, carrying U. S. Mail and equipped with United Wireless Telegraphy, and every modern convenience for the pleasure and comfort of the traveling public. Music by Prof. Amerling's Orchestra on steamers every trip.

LEAVE: Portsmouth, Sundays, 5:00 p. m. Portsmouth, week days, 5:30 p. m. Norfolk, 5:30 p. m. Old Point, 7:30 p. m. Steamers arrive Norfolk, 7:30 a. m.

Tickets sold to all points North, East, West and Canada. For information as to tickets, stateroom reservations, etc., apply to Geo. W. Henson, Gen'l Agent, J. W. Hays, Jr., 80 Passenger Agent, 109 Main St., Norfolk, Va. JOHN B. KIMBLE and Hotel Chamberlain, Old Point Va. 9-24

Chesapeake & Ohio R'y.

Scenic Route to the West.

Effective June 2, 1912.

Fast Vestibuled Trains. Parlor Cars to Richmond. Pullman Sleepers to Louisville, Cincinnati, Chicago, St. Louis.

WESTBOUND DAILY TRAINS: Lv. Williamsburg 10:32 a. m., and 5:32 p. m. Direct connections for all points West, Northwest and Southwest.

Fast Trains for Newport News, Norfolk and Old Point.

Lv. Williamsburg 9:58 a. m., and 4:58 p. m.

Locals for Newport News.

Lv. Williamsburg 8:58 a. m., 6:29 p. m.

Locals for Richmond.

Lv. Williamsburg 6:45 a. m. 6:05 p. m.

W. W. WARE

TOANO, VA.

General Auctioneer

Offers his services to the public

Special attention given to the sale of Real Estate.

Collection of accounts solicited.

MONUMENTS & GRAVESTONES

We pay the freight and guarantee safe delivery.

The Couper Marble Works,

(Established 1848.)

159 to 163 Bank St.,

NORFOLK, VA.

THE BRAITHWAITE UNDERTAKING ESTABLISHMENT has the exclusive agency in and around Williamsburg, of the National Casket Co.'s goods. This establishment is completely equipped; under-sold by none (regardless of reports to the contrary); furnishes supplies at a less cost, and hears at half the customary charge; a Licensed Embalmer, and Trained Nurse for shrouding. Govern yourself accordingly. MRS. W. H. BRAITHWAITE, Williamsburg, Va. Southern Bell Phone No. 34; Residence No. 81, Long distance connection.

DR. C. H. DAVIS,

Dentist

Peninsula Bank Building

WILLIAMSBURG, VIRGINIA

W. L. JONES

FARMS

From 10 to 1300 Acres

OWNER'S PRICE

BELOW IS A SAMPLE BARGAIN

No. 68. Very valuable farm 275

acres, 250 in cultivation, not a waste

acre. Produces \$2,000 tobacco, \$1,000

corn, \$1,250 hay, \$250 wheat,

besides stock. 11 room dwelling, slate

roof, several rooms 20x20, in beautiful

elevated grove. 150 assorted fruit

trees, choice varieties. Two tenant

houses. Four big barns. Stable for

10 horses, all A. 1. condition. 2 miles

of village, railroad station 1 mile, 2

churches, school, rural delivery. Select

neighborhood. Healthful location. Price

\$6,000. Can't be duplicated in Vir-

ginia.

OTHERS EQUALLY ATTRACTIVE

W. L. JONES,

BOX 5

Williamsburg, Va.

NEW TELEPHONE LINE NOW IN OPERATION

A new farmer's telephone line having nine subscribers has just been connected with the Williamsburg exchange of the Southern Bell Telephone and Telegraph Company. The line extends five miles out the Springfield schoolhouse road and furnishes service to the following people: Jno. A. Bechtel, B. F. Wright, Capt. C. A. Johnson, Dr. G. W. Richardson, E. W. Harwood, Percy Schell, James Paulson and Peyton Jones.

The subscribers on this line are now in constant telephonic communication with each other and through the Southern Bell exchange with telephone users in Williamsburg.

The construction of this line and its connection with the telephone exchange here is another step in the progress of telephone development which is being made by the residents in the rural sections of York county. Under the plan of the Southern Bell Company farmers and other rural dwellers are enabled to secure telephone service on an economical basis. As a result, farmers in all sections of the state are installing telephones in their homes.

PROMINENT EDITOR IN TOWN LAST WEEK

Mr. C. O. Fenton, editor of the Times, Logansport, Ind., and also a prominent banker of that city, with Mrs. Fenton, spent last Friday in Williamsburg. Besides visiting all the points of interest in Williamsburg, including Old Bruton Parish church, Editor and Mrs. Fenton went to Yorktown and Jamestown by automobile. They expressed themselves as charmed with their visit, but were disappointed that they could find no printed literature about the places visited.

When he gets back home, Mr. Fenton will write an account of his trip for publication in the Times, and Williamsburg, Jamestown and Yorktown will come in for a good description.

Why are seven chops better than one?



Because there are more of them!

There is no Limit

To the Number of Chops

We have here for you!

Pork Chops, Veal Chops,

Lamb and Mutton Chops

We have them in Profusion-

To your Appetite's Confusion,

We suggest as a Conclusion,

Between them and you,

Collusion!

A. W. HITCHENS

College of

William and Mary

WILLIAMSBURG, VA.

A large and efficient faculty.

Modern and ample equipment.

Healthful situation and historic associations.

High standards of life and scholarship.

No tuition fee, to Virginians.

Special courses for teachers and State scholarships for every county.

We invite inspection and correspondence. Address

THE REGISTRAR,

College of William and Mary,

Williamsburg, Va.

FACTIONAL FIGHT IN COLORED CHURCH

FIRST BAPTIST CHURCH IS RENT ASUNDER BY QUARREL

A factional fight has developed in the Williamsburg First Baptist church, colored, with the pastor and a number of followers on one side and those opposed to him on the other. Rev. Nicholson, who was recently discharged as assistant pastor, appears to be the bone of contention. The progressives want Rev. J. M. Dawson, the octogenarian pastor, to resign so that they may elect the young Richmond man to the pulpit. So hot has the fight become that a few Sundays ago the chairman of the board of deacons ordered a visiting preacher to get out of the pulpit, for which act Parson Dawson swore out a warrant against the chairman, charging him with disturbing church service. The city sergeant was called in and quelled the disturbance.

The matter came up again recently and for a time it looked like there would be a stormy scene. But cooler heads called in Rev. M. J. Hoover, pastor of the white Baptist church, and his friendly mediation served to quiet the turbulent throng. Mr. Hoover acted as a peacemaker and after inducing the offending deacon to apologize for his alleged disturbance of church service, got the reluctant consent of Parson Dawson to agree to withdraw the warrant. The congregation was dismissed at a late hour with the understanding that the trouble between the pastor and a part of his flock would be taken up at a regular church meeting.

Rev. Dawson, now past 80 and very feeble, in his youth, was a power with his race here and has always been conservative in his advice and counsel. He is held in high esteem by the white people of the town. Since he has become enfeebled, the younger members and some older ones want him to resign so that they can secure the services of a younger man. The old man was stiff-necked at the last meeting, and declared that he had invoked the aid of the law because he was old and weak, but that twenty-five years ago he would have taken care of the situation without any assistance from the civil authorities. The church is terribly split and it is predicted that the matter will end in the courts if the progressives outvote Dawson, whom it is claimed the church owes some \$2,000 in salary and borrowed money.

Where to Worship Sunday

EPISCOPAL.

Bruton Parish Church.

E. Ruffin Jones, Rector.

Morning service, 11:15 a. m.

Evening service, 8 p. m. Holy

Communion, 1st Sunday 11:15; 3rd

Sunday 8 a. m.

In the Parish House—Sunday

school, 10 a. m.

BAPTIST.

M. J. Hoover, Pastor.

Services every Sunday at 11:15 A.

M. and 8 P. M. Sunday school at

10 a. m. Prayer meeting Wednes-

day 8 p. m.

METHODIST.

Rev. J. T. Whitley, D. D., Pastor.

Regular preaching services 11:15

a. m. and 8:00 p. m. Wednesdays,

night services at 8 p. m. Sunday

School 10 a. m. Mr. C. B. Griffin

Sunday school superintendent.

Epworth League Sunday at 7 p. m.

PRESBYTERIAN.

Services every Sunday at 11, and

p. m. Sunday school at 9:45 a. m.

LUTHERAN.

Rev. Edward Brekhus, Pastor.

Services at Norge Sunday morn-

ings at 10:30. Sunday School at

close of service. Prayer meeting

Wednesday at 8 p. m. Young Peo-

ple's Society meets every second

Saturday at 8 p. m.

OLIVE BRANCH CHRISTIAN CHURCH,

TOANO, VIRGINIA.

A. J. Renforth, Minister.

Sunday School and communion

every Sunday morning. Preaching

2nd and 4th Sunday 11:30 a. m.

and 7:30 p. m.

USE GAS IN SPORTS

Too Frequent "Jags" From Oxygen Dangerous.

Proposition of Sir Edwin Ray Lankester Denounced as Unsportsmanlike and Unscientific—Will Shorten Life.

London.—The lay press reports that Sir Edwin Ray Lankester has inquired if the Swedish authorities, who will have charge of the coming Olympic games, will permit a Marathon competitor to carry an oxygen tank or bag and take from it an occasional whiff during that cruel and grueling twenty-six odd miles that must be run by those who would be in at the finish. The competitors, he observes, will presumably be allowed to consume refreshments while racing. "It would be extremely interesting to see whether such breathing is of material assistance to the runner, and as oxygen gas is not a drug, but as natural an article of consumption as water, there seems to be no reason why the runner should be disqualified for refreshing himself with it, as he may with soup or water."

Stimulating drugs are, of course, rightly barred from any athletic contest worthy the name, the Scientific American remarks. Oxygen is in these circumstances certainly a drug, inasmuch as it "dopes" the recipient, quite like many another drug. Pure oxygen is a powerful and most valuable stimulant for the sick who require it—patients with coma or pneumonia in extremis. But, as with all stimulants, excessive use of it is dangerous. It first excites and then depresses; frequent oxygen intoxication will prematurely exhaust the individual's vitality and will surely tend to shorten his days. Such indulgence will make the cardiac beats most pathologically rapid and powerful; the blood will flow in excessive volume and strength and the collapse will be in reciprocal proportion. The ears ring in an "oxygen jag" as if one should hang head downward over a cliff; speech is hesitating, "ideas swarm, but it is hard to seize them."

Sir Edwin's proposal is amazingly unscientific in a scientist of so great reputation and it is most unsportsmanlike, especially in an Englishman, the Britisher being nothing if not a lover of fair play in sport. What folly to declare nascent oxygen as natural an article of consumption as water! Pure oxygen is far from being such a thing; it is natural only to be breathed when it is diluted with several times its volume of nitrogen.

Pure oxygen has before been used in athletics, but all that kind of thing is altogether cheap and unprofitable and it has a yellow streak. Yes, records have been broken by this means. They should not stand; they do not in the minds of the sporting aristocracy. And the reason why is that they are not tests of brawn and endurance under the inexorable conditions in which human life must ordinarily be lived. An oxygen drunk might make an untrained, undeveloped, soft muscled, ordinarily short winded specimen successful for the brief span of a given contest; but for all that he would be poorer, and not the really triumphant man. All competitions should be held under natural conditions, such as must be changed and coped with in nature. The only safe and sane way to breathe oxygen is in combination with nitrogen as it exists in the circumambient air. In the form to which, during the ages, human and all other life has become adapted. Normal living is ever "the right adjustment of internal relations to external relations."

After all, why should marathons be run, anyway, except for the glorious and sufficient purpose of announcing in the Athenian market place the victory at Marathon over the Persians? How utterly purposeless is today this terribly taxing race, which must for many a participant result in disease and in shortened existence.

CUT OFF FOOT BY WIRELESS

Gulf Operator Told How to Perform Operation by Doctor on Ship 420 Miles Away.

New Orleans, La.—How a laborer on Swan Island, a lonely wireless station in the Gulf, sustained a crushed foot; how the wireless operator on the island communicated with a ship 420 miles away, raised the surgeon and got him to explain the proper way to amputate, and how the operator's assistant performed the operation, is a story told by the manager of a big shipping firm. New Orleans physicians describe it as "surgery by wireless."

On Swan Island is a wireless station, one of the links in the United Fruit chain to the tropics. When a laborer hurt his foot in a tram car accident the wireless operator concluded an operation was imperative. There were no medical books at hand, and no one at the station ever had backed at a fellow being. Then the operator had an "inspiration." He called a fellow craftsman on a ship passing 420 miles below into the Caribbean sea. The situation was explained to the ship's surgeon, and detail by detail he explained just how the amputation should be handled.

After the arteries had been tied and the wound dressed the patient recovered his senses and insisted on pressing the wireless key to express his thanks. At last accounts he was getting well.

FEEDING FOR PROFIT

Live Stock Growing is Essential to Successful Farming.

Growers Secure Benefit of Home-Grown Grain and Also Fertilizer That is Left in the Pastures and Feed Lots.

(By B. O. COWAN.)

Most farmers have learned that stock growing or stock feeding is essential to successful agriculture. Experience as well as the agricultural college has taught the valuable lesson that the maintenance of live stock on the farm is necessary in order to conserve the fertility of the soil. Hence the majority of farmers are growers of live stock, and many who are not live stock breeders are feeders, thus getting the benefit of a home market for the grain grown on the farm and also the fertilizer that is left in the pasture and feed lots. These experiments in cattle feeding are always beneficial to the farm, especially if the manure made is properly utilized, and usually a financial profit is realized; but this is not always the case, since many feeding operations show a distinct loss. This may be due to the high price paid for feeders, to their poor quality, or to bad judgment in feeding and selling.



Profitable Bunch of Feeder Steers.

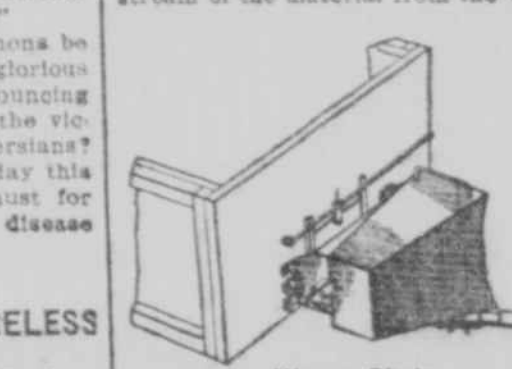
Usually the feeder is anxious to select good, well-bred steers, as they feed better and are more likely to show a profit than scrubs. Most feeders have a preference as to breed, but no breed has a monopoly of merit for the feed yard, and the person who will make such a claim is a partial partisan. That the short-horn steer is a profitable steer in the feed lot needs only to be asserted to meet with a ready endorsement from a very numerous army of feeders; the statement is almost self-evident and needs no more proof than the assertion that the majority of Americans are honorable and patriotic citizens.

The short-horn was the first of the improved breeds to mold and improve the cattle of the American continent. They were improved and exhibited and their wonderful feeding qualities extensively advertised by intelligent

DUMPING CHUTE FOR WAGON

Improvement Adapted for Use in Transportation of Coal, Grain and Other Similar Loads.

In describing a wagon chute, invented by John G. Smith of Philadelphia, the Scientific American says: This invention, which is shown in the engraving, is a fragmentary perspective view of the end of a wagon with the inventor's device attached thereto. The improvement relates to wagon chutes of the type adapted to be used with wagons carrying coal, grain, or the like, and is so arranged that it can be shifted to direct a stream of the material from the wagon



Wagon Chute.

to either side thereof. An object is to provide a movable chute capable of being reversed, so as to direct a stream of material to either side, with means for supporting an auxiliary chute, and with means for locking it in any adjusted position. The device is simple in construction, inexpensive to manufacture, readily accessible, strong, durable, and easily adjusted.

Cleaning the Cow Barn.

The cow barn should and can be kept so clean that milking will not prove objectionable to any of the farm women. To do this the barn should be cleaned once per day. The proper arrangement of floor and gutter will help much in ease of cleaning, and the right kind of cow tie will keep the manure in the gutter where it belongs, and the cow will keep clean. The use of bedding, preferably wheat straw, in moderate quantities along with reasonable precautions for barn cleaning, will make milking a pleasure.

Having Horse Know You.

Win the confidence of your work animals, if you would secure the highest service from them with the least trouble. The driver and team who know each other are a good combination for efficient work.

tenant farmers in Great Britain from 1750 to 1800. In the last decade of the eighteenth century some were imported to the United States. Later importations were quite numerous, and the use of short-horn bulls became so general and their improvement of the common cattle so marked that feeders of that period eagerly gathered grade short-horn steers into their feed yards. This was especially true of Ohio and Kentucky, and short-horn history is replete with instances of large lots of steers that were fattened in these states and then driven, as the only means of reaching a market, to Philadelphia, New York city or Boston. The abundance of grass and water en route made such journeys possible, and by careful handling a drove of fat steers accustomed to plenty of exercise could be taken 500 to 800 miles without serious loss of flesh. Governors Seymour, Felix and George Benick, all of Ohio, were pioneers in these feeding and marketing experiments. At that day, and even much later, steers were often held until four to six years old, and when fattened were very large. In 1827 B. F. Harris of Champion, Ill., whose name was this year added to the Illinois house of fame, marketed 100 grade short-horn steers in Chicago at \$7 per hundred, and the steers averaged 2,877 pounds.

But the day of the big-overfed steer is passed, and we now have the era of "baby beef." To meet this demand, the short-horn is equal to the occasion, as he has been pre-eminent in the



Profitable Bunch of Feeder Steers.

heavy-weight class. Short-horns are early maturers and easy feeders, and when matured are usually of greater weights. This is a general statement and is not intended to apply to all cases. In this connection, it may be interesting to state that some two years ago some students of the Kansas Agricultural college compiled weights by ages of cattle shown at the American Royal for several years and that compilation showed the short-horns to be heavier than any others in 10 out of 12 classes. So without disparagement to other good cattle I can truthfully say that short-horns have had a long and exhaustive trial under the varied conditions of climate and climate and have proven generally satisfactory to wants of intelligent husbandmen. So I say without hesitation they are profitable in the feed lot.

BIG TRADE IN COTTON GOODS

Gains in Manufactured Material Have Been Very Gratifying—Business With China Doubles.

It is a matter of peculiar gratification that as the years go by this country is sending abroad more and more of manufactured cotton goods. This means, of course, that instead of sending the raw cotton abroad to be manufactured elsewhere, as is still to so large an extent the case, the people of this country are gradually reaching a position where the cotton will not only be grown in America but will be manufactured in America, says the Manchester Union. The gains in manufactured cotton goods exported during the past eight months have been very gratifying. In February alone such exports were valued at \$3,290,795, as compared with \$1,845,893 in February, 1911, and with \$1,106,648 in January, 1911. For the eight months' period in each year the exports were \$20,264,591 in 1912, \$15,959,748 in 1911 and \$12,745,630 in 1910. Notwithstanding the political agitation in China, trade with that country was more than double that of the previous year for the eight months' period, and this is a fact which does not appear to be capable of explanation on any other ground than that of a growing sympathy with the people of the United States.

WATERING THE SHEEP FLOCK

Short-Legged Animals Live in Dry and Dusty Atmosphere, Thereby Increasing Thirst.

"I never bother to water my sheep. They get all they need from the dew." This is what one often hears from the flock owners of the country, writes J. C. Courter in the Farm and Fireside. But let us look at this proposition in a practical common sense way. Sheep are animals with a high body temperature. They are ruminants that generally consume large quantities of rough, dry grasses. They are wrapped in a thick, ponderous woolen overcoat heavier and thicker than nature intended them to wear. They are low down, close to the ground; therefore in an atmosphere better, drier and more dusty than the longer legged beasts and man himself. What is the natural result of such condition? It must necessarily increase their need for water, and so it does.

Even in winter time, when the snow offers a better source of moisture than this dew, any flock of sheep will drink from the water trough if it is clean water and convenient.